

plies, say one on the St. Johns, 7 miles below Lake George; one up the Peas Creek, say 15 miles above Charlotte Harbor; one at Tampa Bay; one 12 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, up the Withlacoochee, and one on the same river, near the Fort King road; 160,000 rations deposited at Tampa Bay, and thirty or forty thousand at each of the other posts. Five columns with haversacks, and a few one horse carts, may operate securely and with every prospect of success, at least to the north and west of Charlotte Harbor. For the country below, additional means will be wanted, viz: two or three steamers of a light draft of water, and fifty or sixty barges of different sizes, capable of carrying from ten to fifty men each.

"I give these items, in order, if approved, that the necessary appropriations may be asked at once. I beg leave to add, in haste, that new regiments, or regiments of recruits, would be worth little or nothing in this war. I will, therefore, earnestly recommend that the companies of the old regiments be extended to eighty or ninety privates each. Recruits mixed up with old soldiers in June or July, would become effective by the first of December; and I repeat, operations cannot be carried on by any troops whatever, in this Peninsula, except between the 20th of Nov. and the end of April. The intermediate period is too hot or too sickly to be endured.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Congress, First Session.

SENATE.

Tuesday, May 10.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. announcing the payment of the four first instalments under the Treaty with France, and expressing the hope of a speedy renewal of the former amicable relations with that power; laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

CONVENTION WITH SPAIN.

The Bill to carry into effect the Convention with Spain was taken up and considered; the question being on a substitute offered by the Committee of Foreign Relations for the first section of the original Bill.

This amendment which gives to the Attorney General the distribution of the Spanish indemnity, was supported by Messrs. Clay, Tallmadge and White, and was carried.

The other less important amendments by the committee were also severally adopted; the amendments, was ordered to a third reading.

May 11th and 12th. Nothing worth reporting was done.

Senate, May 17.

Mr. Naudain moved that the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Wetmore. To account for the motion, he read a sentence from the memorial, in which the petitioner, in reference to a former application, expressed the presumption that his honor would not again be assailed, declaring his determination to punish an insult were it even in the Court of Heaven!

Mr. Webster asked how it happened that such a petition had been presented?

Mr. Linn said he could answer that question. He had hastily glanced over its contents, and the offensive words had escaped his notice. But had he seen them, he would not say that he should not have presented the petition. He had no objection to having a dozen such referred to him. He could let them pass for just so much as they were worth, and not bring them into importance by any specific reference to them.

Mr. Webster reminded the Senator that there was a rule of the Senate which required that every Senator should be responsible for the respectful terms in which the petitioner addressed Congress.

Mr. Linn's reply was not heard. He was understood to say that had he seen the language, the recollection of the rule would have induced him to refrain from presenting it.

The committee was then discharged from the further consideration of the petition.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what amount of transfers of the public money has been made by his direction, since the 30th of June last, from the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and also from the Clinton Bank of Columbus, to banks east of the Alleghany mountains, giving the date and amount of all such transfers, and the banks from and to which they were made. And, also, that he inform the Senate what transfers are ordered from each of the above-named banks, and when and to what banks they are to be made. That he also inform the Senate what amount of transfers were made to each one of the said banks in Ohio since the 30th of June last, and what amount, if any, is now ordered to each.

The resolution lies over one day, under the rule.

May 18.

By unanimous consent the bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen, was read a third time, and passed, and returned to the House of Representatives for concurrence in the amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

May, 10.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. PARKER in the Chair, on the Bill to provide for the better defence of the Western Frontier.

[The Bill appropriates \$100,000 for the construction of a military road west of the boundary of Missouri and Arkansas.] On motion of Mr. McKAY, an amendment providing that the consent of the tribes should be obtained, and if not ob-

tained that the road should be constructed east of the boundary line of Missouri and Arkansas, was adopted: The Bill was laid aside.

The Committee took up the Bill to provide for the erection of an arsenal of construction in North Carolina. No amendment having been offered, the Bill was laid aside.

On the 11th, 12th and 13th of May nothing was done worth reporting. Much of the time was spent upon the fortification bill.

May 17.

Mr. ADAMS asked the consent of the House to submit the following resolutions, which were read:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of any overture made since the 3d of March, 1829, by his authority, to the Government of the United Mexican States, for the acquisition by the U. States of any portion of the territories of Mexico; and copies of all correspondence between the two Governments relating thereto; and upon any question of boundary existing between the United States and Mexico.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, a copy and translations of any law, decree, or ordinance of the Mexican Republic, abolishing slavery within the territories thereof, which may be in possession of the Executive Department of the United States.

Objections being made, Mr. ADAMS moved the suspension of the Rules, and thereupon asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 74, nays 85.

After a little conversation, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed to Monday next.

May 18.

REPORT UPON ABOLITION.

Mr. Pinckney, from the select committee on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, by general consent, made a report, which he said had received the unanimous assent of the committee, and which he hoped would be unanimously approved by the House.

Mr. P. asked that the report be read; which was objected to.

Mr. Claiborne insisted upon the reading of the report; and it was read through to the conclusion, which is as follows:

"Your committee conclude by reporting the following resolutions, conformably to the instructions given them by the House:

Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia."

"And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution, viz:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

Mr. Pinckney said he was instructed to move that 5,000 extra copies be printed.

Mr. Hardin said he felt bound to explain. He had not acted with the committee in framing the report, but he had told the chairman he might report what he pleased, and he [Mr. H.] would reserve his right to dissent from it. The report stated that the committee were unanimous; and he would protest against that fact. The report said the abolitionists at the North were few and insignificant. He did not think so. He thought they were numerous and increasing, and as soon as they could get a majority of both Houses in Congress, then the rights of the South would be lost.

Mr. Pinckney said the gentleman had been regularly summoned to attend every meeting of the committee, and might have assisted in making the report. In relation to the number of the abolitionists at the North, he had taken pains, because there were various statements, to count the names on the abolition memorials. His conclusion was that they were few. The whole number of names was 30,000, of whom fully one-half were females, and many of the rest, he had good reason to believe, were children.

Mr. Wise said the report had come at last, though he had never expected to see it. He was opposed to the principles of the report, and also to the printing of it. If Southern men were to agree to that report, they were gone, swept away. There was not an inch of ground left for them to stand upon. It only contended for what abolitionists never denied, and conceded all that they claimed. It conceded the constitutionality of Congress interfering in the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and that was the only question at issue. He had another ground of opposition. There had been a pledge given to him that the ground should be decided, unequivocally, by Congress, and he believed it would be found in the historical works of the country that this was the reason why he had not been more successful in his political career.

Mr. Pinckney said the gentleman had been regularly summoned to attend every meeting of the committee, and might have assisted in making the report. In relation to the number of the abolitionists at the North, he had taken pains, because there were various statements, to count the names on the abolition memorials. His conclusion was that they were few. The whole number of names was 30,000, of whom fully one-half were females, and many of the rest, he had good reason to believe, were children.

Mr. Wise said the report had come at last, though he had never expected to see it. He was opposed to the principles of the report, and also to the printing of it. If Southern men were to agree to that report, they were gone, swept away. There was not an inch of ground left for them to stand upon. It only contended for what abolitionists never denied, and conceded all that they claimed. It conceded the constitutionality of Congress interfering in the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and that was the only question at issue. He had another ground of opposition. There had been a pledge given to him that the ground should be decided, unequivocally, by Congress, and he believed it would be found in the historical works of the country that this was the reason why he had not been more successful in his political career.

Mr. Pinckney said the gentleman had been regularly summoned to attend every meeting of the committee, and might have assisted in making the report. In relation to the number of the abolitionists at the North, he had taken pains, because there were various statements, to count the names on the abolition memorials. His conclusion was that they were few. The whole number of names was 30,000, of whom fully one-half were females, and many of the rest, he had good reason to believe, were children.

Mr. Wise said the report had come at last, though he had never expected to see it. He was opposed to the principles of the report, and also to the printing of it. If Southern men were to agree to that report, they were gone, swept away. There was not an inch of ground left for them to stand upon. It only contended for what abolitionists never denied, and conceded all that they claimed. It conceded the constitutionality of Congress interfering in the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and that was the only question at issue. He had another ground of opposition. There had been a pledge given to him that the ground should be decided, unequivocally, by Congress, and he believed it would be found in the historical works of the country that this was the reason why he had not been more successful in his political career.

Mr. Wise said the report had come at last, though he had never expected to see it. He was opposed to the principles of the report, and also to the printing of it. If Southern men were to agree to that report, they were gone, swept away. There was not an inch of ground left for them to stand upon. It only contended for what abolitionists never denied, and conceded all that they claimed. It conceded the constitutionality of Congress interfering in the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and that was the only question at issue. He had another ground of opposition. There had been a pledge given to him that the ground should be decided, unequivocally, by Congress, and he believed it would be found in the historical works of the country that this was the reason why he had not been more successful in his political career.

Mr. Pinckney said the gentleman had been regularly summoned to attend every meeting of the committee, and might have assisted in making the report. In relation to the number of the abolitionists at the North, he had taken pains, because there were various statements, to count the names on the abolition memorials. His conclusion was that they were few. The whole number of names was 30,000, of whom fully one-half were females, and many of the rest, he had good reason to believe, were children.

Mr. Wise said the report had come at last, though he had never expected to see it. He was opposed to the principles of the report, and also to the printing of it. If Southern men were to agree to that report, they were gone, swept away. There was not an inch of ground left for them to stand upon. It only contended for what abolitionists never denied, and conceded all that they claimed. It conceded the constitutionality of Congress interfering in the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and that was the only question at issue. He had another ground of opposition. There had been a pledge given to him that the ground should be decided, unequivocally, by Congress, and he believed it would be found in the historical works of the country that this was the reason why he had not been more successful in his political career.

Mr. Pinckney said the gentleman had been regularly summoned to attend every meeting of the committee, and might have assisted in making the report. In relation to the number of the abolitionists at the North, he had taken pains, because there were various statements, to count the names on the abolition memorials. His conclusion was that they were few. The whole number of names was 30,000, of whom fully one-half were females, and many of the rest, he had good reason to believe, were children.

Mr. Wise said the report had come at last, though he had never expected to see it. He was opposed to the principles of the report, and also to the printing of it. If Southern men were to agree to that report, they were gone, swept away. There was not an inch of ground left for them to stand upon. It only contended for what abolitionists never denied, and conceded all that they claimed. It conceded the constitutionality of Congress interfering in the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and that was the only question at issue. He had another ground of opposition. There had been a pledge given to him that the ground should be decided, unequivocally, by Congress, and he believed it would be found in the historical works of the country that this was the reason why he had not been more successful in his political career.

give it credit as the expression of Southern feeling or opinion.

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, said he should, at the proper time, endeavor to answer the arguments of the report. He would only say then that it did not contain South Carolinian arguments or opinions. A more stale combination of argument without reason, and Jesuitical sophistry, he had never seen; and he thought it ought to be burnt by the common hangman. They do not come up to the question, and say it is unconstitutional for Congress to abolish slavery in the District; but they intimate by saying that it would be a violation of the public faith. He understood the report to deny the necessity of receiving abolition memorials; and if the chairman had taken that ground at the commencement of the controversy, much trouble would have been spared. There were some subjects on which he was afraid to trust his feelings; but this was not one; and when such a report was made, he could not slumber a moment, but took the first opportunity to get the floor to denounce it. He could not say from what cause it arose, but certainly the report did not speak the sentiments of Southern men.

Mr. Glascock, of Georgia, hoped the usual course would be taken, and that the report might be printed. The report was very long, and it was almost impossible for any one to understand it from hearing it read. He hoped this premature discussion would be stopped, and that the question might be taken at once. He moved to print 20,000 copies, but was willing to take either ten or thirty thousand. He wanted the report to be placed in the hands of the People.

A desultory debate was continued on the subject without taking any question till the hour arrived for the special order, the fortification bill which was taken up. After spending some time upon it the bill for the defence of the western frontier was taken up, and after various amendments of the Senate had been concurred in Mr. Cambrling reported a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the suppression of hostilities among the Creek Indians. The House resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the bill. The committee rose and reported the bill after which by means of the previous question, it passed all its readings.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, MAY 11.

A great master of the human heart lays it down somewhere, that there are two degrees in which the lie may be given—the one being the lie *circumstantial*, and the other the lie *direct*. The Globe presents Mr. Adams with the latter compliment this morning, in regard to the cession of the province of Texas. If, as rumor has often declared, this gentleman had ever thrown himself into the parental embraces of the "democratic" party, he must by this time be heartily sick of his new allies.

He bids fair, however, to call forth still severer denunciations from the party and the party's organ. Mr. Townes, in the course of his observations this morning, attempted to trace the commencement of political proscription to the period of Mr. Adams' glory, and alluded particularly to transfers of public printing made from heterodox to orthodox printers, during the years in which that gentleman was Secretary of State and President of the United States.

Mr. Adams denied the charge most flatly, and stated a fact of which, he said with much emphasis, he did not know whether General Jackson would have any recollection, but for the truth of which he was himself well able to vouch. The only single instance in which he had ever removed a printer was in a case in Tennessee, at the particular personal request of General Jackson and his then colleague in the senate. Mr. Adams had supposed that printer to be decidedly favorable to General Jackson—who said, that he once had been so, but was no longer so. The General requested he might be removed, and he was removed. Mr. Adams then remarked, that neither as Secretary of State nor in the more elevated station which he subsequently held, had he ever removed a man from office on account of political opinion. He knew that some of his friends blamed him much for his course in that particular, and he believed it would be found in the historical works of the country that this was the reason why he had not been more successful in his political career.

The following committee were appointed by a late public meeting in Charleston to attend the Rail Road Convention which is to assemble at Knoxville, Tenn. on the 4th of April next.

Delegates—J. C. Colcock, Ker Boyce, James Nicholson, Joel R. Poinsett, R. B. Smith, Isaac E. Holmes, Thomas Lowndes, David Alexander, Benjamin F. Dunkin, James G. Holmes, Mitchell King, J. C. Levy, S. P. Ripley, Otis Mills, C. Edmondston, Nath. Heyward, Alex. Black, Daniel E. Huger, Alfred Huger, Edw. Lynah, Wm. B. Pringle, James Guthrie, Wm. P. Finley, John A. Stuart, James Marsh, S. H. Dickson, A. S. Willington, T. Tupper, James Walton, J. W. Toomer, Dr. T. Y. Simmons, James Gadsden.

A fact—There is a piece of ground in Chicago, which cost in 1830, sixty two dollars, which has risen in value at the rate of one hundred per cent per DAY, on the original cost ever since, embracing a period of five years and a half.

Chicago American.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1836.

We have received "Chesterfield" in reply to an assault made upon us in the Fayetteville Observer, by three steam doctors, all abreast. We thank "Chesterfield" for his communication; but the point of a considerable part of it would not be seen by those of our readers who have not read the publication of the steamers. We therefore think that for the present at least it is best not to publish it. We shall however reserve it. Things may still take such a course as shall induce us to give it an insertion.

Our assailants are quite warm (and retain their warmth sometime too) because we directed public attention last March to the fact that the spread of the small pox in Marlboro' and the deaths which followed were ascribable only to their ignorance. The community will profit by their agitation of the subject in the public prints. For it can extend only to make the truth known more extensively, and thus open the eyes of men who now think them qualified to practice medicine.

As the Steamers have brought up again the subject of the spread of the Small Pox in Marlborough, it may be well enough to repeat the facts a little more particularly than we did before. The small pox is a disease which is not infectious until after the eruption has appeared, and has advanced somewhat towards maturity, except perhaps in cases where from improper treatment its regular appearance or progress has been interrupted. And although there are no symptoms by which small pox can be certainly distinguished before the eruption, yet a person who has any correct knowledge of the appearance assumed by the disease after the eruption, as well as a knowledge of the appearance of those diseases which most resemble it, will at once, and without the least difficulty distinguish it when the eruption appears, and before the disease becomes infectious. Now the Steam Doctor was called to the case of Mr. Herbert Smith, the first which occurred in Marlborough, just when the eruption was beginning to appear, or to use his own expression, when it was "flat in the skin;" of course before the disease was communicable, and when any physician who understood his business would have distinguished it and procured measures to be adopted to prevent its spread. All those who took the disease from the wagoner that introduced it into the neighborhood recovered, so far as we have learnt. The deaths were among the subsequent cases, and, of course altogether owing to the ignorance of the steamers who attended the case of Mr. S. If a physician of competent knowledge had seen the case when they did, no death would have occurred.

We have sent on to the Fayetteville Observer a correction of the most material errors into which our good friends, the steamers have fallen in their article.

We have chosen parts of Mr. Garland's speech in defence of the administration in preference to any other, because it replies more directly than any other to the speech of Mr. Bell on the other side, part of which we have already presented to our readers.

Mr. Pinckney has at length made his report on the subject of abolition. We have not yet received a copy of it, and suspend our opinion till we see it.

Mobile, May 13—The Express from Gen. Houston to Gen. Gaines, who carried the glorious news of his victory to the American army is now, in this City, and has with him the saddle of Gen. Santa Anna. He rode the horse of the modern Nero, but was compelled to leave him behind. He has one trophy of the victory, which he is carrying with him to Georgia, where he is proceeding to visit his friends. He was in the battle and fought gallantly.

CINCINNATI, May, 7.

BUTCHER'S STRIKE.

The Butchers of this city made a strike on Thursday last, and yesterday morning, there was in consequence, not a piece of Beef or mutton in any of the markets.

We understand that the cause of this movement has its origin in a law of the City Council, making provision that the Market stalls should be put up at auction and rented to the highest bidder. The Butchers insist, as we are told, upon having the exclusive privilege of renting them for a definite sum, and pretty much upon their own terms.—*Whig*.

The Cincinnati Republican insists that the law of the City Council to which the butchers object, is a law passed against the Administration of Gen. Jackson; because the most of the butchers are Jackson men.

The following committee were appointed by a late public meeting in Charleston to attend the Rail Road Convention which is to assemble at Knoxville, Tenn. on the 4th of April next.

Delegates—J. C. Colcock, Ker Boyce, James Nicholson, Joel R. Poinsett, R. B. Smith, Isaac E. Holmes, Thomas Lowndes, David Alexander, Benjamin F. Dunkin, James G. Holmes, Mitchell King, J. C. Levy, S. P. Ripley, Otis Mills, C. Edmondston, Nath. Heyward, Alex. Black, Daniel E. Huger, Alfred Huger, Edw. Lynah, Wm. B. Pringle, James Guthrie, Wm. P. Finley, John A. Stuart, James Marsh, S. H. Dickson, A. S. Willington, T. Tupper, James Walton, J. W. Toomer, Dr. T. Y. Simmons, James Gadsden.

A fact—There is a piece of ground in Chicago, which cost in 1830, sixty two dollars, which has risen in value at the rate of one hundred per cent per DAY, on the original cost ever since, embracing a period of five years and a half.

Chicago American.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1836.

We have received "Chesterfield" in reply to an assault made upon us in the Fayetteville Observer, by three steam doctors, all abreast. We thank "Chesterfield" for his communication; but the point of a considerable part of it would not be seen by those of our readers who have not read the publication of the steamers. We therefore think that for the present at least it is best not to publish it. We shall however reserve it. Things may still take such a course as shall induce us to give it an insertion.

Our assailants are quite warm (and retain their warmth sometime too) because we directed public attention last March to the fact that the spread of the small pox in Marlboro' and the deaths which followed were ascribable only to their ignorance. The community will profit by their agitation of the subject in the public prints. For it can extend only to make the truth known more extensively, and thus open the eyes of men who now think them qualified to practice medicine.

As the Steamers have brought up again the subject of the spread of the Small Pox in Marlborough, it may be well enough to repeat the facts a little more particularly than we did before. The small pox is a disease which is not infectious until after the eruption has appeared, and has advanced somewhat towards maturity, except perhaps in cases where from improper treatment its regular appearance or progress has been interrupted. And although there are no symptoms by which small pox can be certainly distinguished before the eruption, yet a person who has any correct knowledge of the appearance assumed by the disease after the eruption, as well as a knowledge of the appearance of those diseases which most resemble it, will at once, and without the least difficulty distinguish it when the eruption appears, and before the disease becomes infectious. Now the Steam Doctor was called to the case of Mr. Herbert Smith, the first which occurred in Marlborough, just when the eruption was beginning to appear, or to use his own expression, when it was "flat in the skin;" of course before the disease was communicable, and when any physician who understood his business would have distinguished it and procured measures to be adopted to prevent its spread. All those who took the disease from the wagoner that introduced it into the neighborhood recovered, so far as we have learnt. The deaths were among the subsequent cases, and, of course altogether owing to the ignorance of the steamers who attended the case of Mr. S. If a physician of competent knowledge had seen the case when they did, no death would have occurred.

We have sent on to the Fayetteville Observer a correction of the most material errors into which our good friends, the steamers have fallen in their article.

Some one in a recent debate in the House of Representatives having charged Mr. Adams with yielding Texas, in a negotiation with the French minister, he replied that he was the last member of Mr. Monroe's cabinet who gave his assent to the treaty which fixed the present boundary line between the two countries, and added:

"After the treaty had been framed, and ready to receive the signatures of the contracting parties, but before there was any obligation upon our part to sign it, by the express direction of Mr. Monroe, he (Mr. A.) took the treaty, drawn up as it was to General Jackson, not as to the military commander of the army of the U. States,

but as to a highly distinguished citizen of the United States, who being here at the time, he then President of the U. States thought proper to consult upon a subject of such great importance. He took the treaty to him at his lodgings, which were in a house at that time kept, he believed, by Mr. Strother. He took and delivered that treaty into the hands of General Jackson, with the particular request from Mr. Monroe that he would read it over and give his opinion upon it. He would state further that General Jackson kept the treaty some time, possibly not more than one day, but he kept it a sufficient time to form a deliberate opinion upon it; and that he (Mr. A.) called upon him after a day or two, and that he returned the treaty, with his approbation of that particular boundary."

The public will mark the particularity of this phraseology.

The President, or rather the Globe for him, denies that Mr. Adams ever exhibited the treaty to him, or that he can approve a treaty fixing the boundary as it now stands. We suppose however that hardly any will doubt that the memory of Mr. Adams, who negotiated the treaty, is more apt to be correct than that of Gen. Jackson.

NEW DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A Mr. Charles Richardson of England has published a New English Dictionary in two large quarto volumes. It is said to display much learning. William Jackson is now republishing it in New York from Stereotype plates, in number of eighty pages each, at 63 cents per number.

Two men happening to be turkey hunting in the same neighbourhood in Kentucky one of them, with a view of attracting his game imitated the gobbling of a turkey so well as to deceive the other hunter, who mistaking him for a real turkey shot in the direction of the gobbling, through the bush and killed him.

French Hay—Part of a cargo of this article landed yesterday from the French brig *Emma*, from Havre, was sold on the wharf at \$1 62 1/2 cents per hundred. As it comes in duty free, it must have netted a handsome profit at that price. A cargo of American Hay, from Portland, sold at the same time at \$2.

Charleston Courier.

The Harrisburg Reporter of Friday, 6th inst. says:—"Three negroes were committed yesterday by Wm. Kline, Esq. for knocking down and robbing David Irving, in one of the alleys of this borough, last evening.

At a public meeting held in Nashville (Tenn.) on the 2d instant, on the subject of responding to the call of Gen. Gaines for aid to defend the western frontier, Genls. Dunlap, Barron, Battle, Col. and P. J. Grundy among others, volunteered their services.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PRICES CURRENT, MAY 23

PRICES CURRENT, MAY 25			
Beef in market	lb	7	8
Bacon	lb	12 1/2	15
Butter by retail,	lb	14	15
Hams	lb	20	25
Beeswax	lb	20	25
Bagging	yard	16	18
Bale rope	yard	29	29
Coffee	lb	11	12 1/2
Cotton	lb	14	16
Corn	100lbs	1400	1725
Flour from waggon	lashed	400	80
Northern,	brl	7	50
Feathers from waggon	brl	900	900
Hides green	lb	35	36
dry	lb	5	10
Iron	100lbs	450	550
Indigo	lb	75	250
Lime	cask	350	350
Lard	lb	13	15
Leather sole	lb	25	28
Lead bar	lb	8	9
Logwood	lb	40	45
Molasses	gal	74	8
Nails cut assorted	lb	20	20
wrought	lb	40	40
Oats	bushe	40	100
Oil curriers	gal	75	100
Lamp		125	
linseed		137 1/2	
Painis white lead	keg	350	
Spanish brown	lb		
Peas,		100	112 1/2
Pork	brl	000	000
Rice	100lbs	400	500
Shot, Bag		200	2 50
" Bag		10	
Sugar	lb	12 1/2	14
Salt	sack	240	275
salt	bushe	75	
Steel American blister	lb	10	
English do	lb	15	18
German	lb	10	12
Tallow	lb	9	10
Tea imperial	lb	125	153
lyson	lb	75	100
Tobacco manufactured	lb	8	00
Window glass 8 x 12	50ft	325	350
10 x 12		350	375